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Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

| Date. | Vessel. | Destination. | Number of crew. | Number of passengers from this port. | Number of passengers in transit. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25 | Chelston | Boston via Great River and Prinzapulka Nicaragua. | 33 | 1 | 0 | |
| 29 | Schr. Myra W. Spear | Delaware Breakwater via Coon Island and San Andreas. | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| 30 | Imperator | Mobile | 20 | 0 | 0 | |

The steamship *Chelston* left with 1 passenger, but is said to have picked up 2 more in Prinzapulka, Nicaragua, on her way to Boston.

Schr. *Myra W. Spear* cleared for Delaware Breakwater via Coon Island, Nicaragua, and San Andreas, Colombia.

## NORWAY.

### *Quarantine proclamation—Precautions against importation of cholera.*

The following is received from Consul Bordewich:

[From the Royal Norwegian Government's Justice and Police Department.]

Posen and East Prussia, also Poland, shall, until further notice, be considered infected with cholera.

According to previous proclamations Palestine, Syria, the cities of Baku and Saratow in Russia, and West Prussia, including the port of Dantzig, are at present also to be considered infected with cholera.

Vessels having cholera patients on board and bound for Norwegian ports should be directed by the pilots to the quarantine station at Odderen, near Christiansand; in other ports the captains are required to keep their sick people on board and in meantime are kept in quarantine.

A number of this circular, which takes the place of the one issued by this Department September 4, this year, are inclosed for distribution among interested parties.

Christiania, September 27, 1905.

E. HAGERUP BULL.
GEORG JOHANNESEN.

## PANAMA.

### *Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Yellow fever—No effort made to eradicate mosquitoes in vicinity of yellow-fever case.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 29, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. No effort is made by the local authorities to eradicate the infected mosquitoes in the neighborhood of the third case of yellow fever originating in this port.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

| Date. | Vessel. | Destination. | Number of crew. | Number of passengers from this port. | Number of passengers in transit. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 23 | J. B. Camors | Colon | | 1 | 0 | (a) |
| 23 | Taunton | Mobile | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Anselm | Mobile, via Limon. | 39 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| 28 | Fort Morgan | Mobile | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

a Not inspected.

*History of fourth yellow-fever case.*

October 2, 1905:

I have to report the existence of the fourth case of yellow fever to originate in this port this season.

The patient, a machinist in the employ of the United Fruit Company, came to the company's hospital from the Changuinola River about 7 p. m., September 30. By invitation of Doctor Swigert I saw him the morning of October 1.

The infection in this case was evidently acquired in the town of Bocas del Toro, as the man was taking his meals in a restaurant only a few yards from the house where the third case is living, and was taken sick about three days after leaving the town.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Report from Manila—Cholera—History and character of the cholera outbreak.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, September 4 and 12, as follows:

During the week ended September 2, 1905, the following quarantinable disease was reported for the city of Manila, namely: Cholera, 70 cases, 56 deaths.

The first cases of cholera have been of the most virulent form. Those who have been seized have succumbed in a few hours, and all had the type ordinarily described as *cholera sicca*. The disease has not shown a tendency to localize itself in any one portion of the city, and, so far, there has been no second case to appear in any house in which the disease has been discovered. This would indicate that the disinfecting measures which are being practiced have been effective.

Those portions of the city which are the most crowded, and in which the so-called "slum" population resides, have so far been but slightly invaded. In fact, the disease has appeared sporadically in every portion of the city, and the persons who have been attacked up to the present time have been generally of the better classes. So far, there have been 7 Americans (?) attacked, with 3 deaths; also 6 Europeans, and, in proportion to the population, there have been more cases among the Americans and Europeans than among natives.

There is as yet no exact evidence as to where the disease started. It is known, however, that cases occurred in Taguig and Pateros, which are small villages near Lake Laguna in the interior of Luzon, at least one week before the disease was found in Manila.

Numerous theories have been advanced as to its origin in these places, but no satisfactory conclusions have been reached. Among